#### Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Macbeth."
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—"Mother-in-Law."
BEJOE OFERA HOUSE—"Olivette."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Belles of the Kitchen" and
"Cousin Joe." COUSTI JOS.

COUSTI JOS.

THATRE—"The Passing Regiment."

HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"The Gladiator."

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN. "Le Voyage en Suisse."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—"Frizin Ireland."

MADISON SQUARE THSATRE—"Exameralda."

NEW THEATRE COMIQUE—"The Major."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS.

STANDARD THEATRE—"Patience."

THALIA THEATRE—"A Mascotte."

E CASINO-" Patience." ION SQUARE THEATHE-"The Lights o' London."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Assembly Rooms-Charity Bazont.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.
BOTH-ST. AND BROADWAY-2 and S-Educated Horses.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Holiday Presents in elegant Meerschaum
Presents de Cigar Holders; also fine Amber Goods at reasonable
Prese, C. String, No. 347 Broome st., under Occidental Hotel. NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM'S SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HE EVENING TELEGRAM'S SPECIAL ARRAGGMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS, mormous increase in our advertising compels us to further advances in our rates during the Holiday scatter. The the advertisements may not encreach too por our nows sections.

Less for all new advertisements antil after the Holid his increased Ten Cents per line over the present all ten columns will be reserved for advertisers when all ten columns will be reserved for advertisers when a fixed are sure of news will pormit, but in no case will that of space he exceeded except on Fridays, when a double virsing Theorems will be issued, and all advertisementeded for publication that day will be taken at the rates. ites. of application, so that first come may be first served.

UNUSUAL COLLECTION.

CHIMNEY-PIECE NOVELTIES.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON & Co.,

UNION SQUARE (North Side).

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THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Benford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Kue Scribe.

# New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Garibaldi intends to go to Paris to reconcile France and Italy. - Negotiations are in progress between Spain and England regarding the proposed British settlement in Borneo. = The Italian Senate has passed the Reform bill. = The Czar has ordered that aid shall be given to the members of the Jeannette Expedition. CONGRESS .- In the Senate resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to that body the present rates of duties imposed on American manufactured goods by France, Germany and Mexico, and the rates of wages paid operatives in those countries; bills were introduced relating to the pay of Pension Agents and the protection of homestead settlers. ==== The Speaker of the House announced the committees. A resolution was passed by the House and concurred in by the Senate, in relation to memorial services in honor of General Garfield. = Both houses adjourned to January 5, 1882.

DOMESTIC .- The Guiteau trial was resumed yes terday : Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New-York, and Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Mass., gave testimony damaging to the defence; the assassin showed a fear that he may be hanged, and abused his counsel outrageously. === The crediters of A. & W. Sprague have rejected General Butler's offer of \$2,600,000 for the property. The Massachusetts Grangers elected officers yesterday. = A bill to remove the disability incurred by infractions of the anti-duelling law has been passed in Virginia. === The hearing of the Bourne will case has been postponed to January 16. The people of Newburg, N. Y., have voted u favor of a centennial celebration in 1883.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The New-England Society of Brooklyn had its second annual dinner last night. The chief speakers were General Grant, Mr. Beecher, Chauncey M. Depew and Horace Porter. Frederick A. Palmer, the city auditor of Newark, confessed yesterday that he had embezzled \$125,000. = Judge Blatchford refused to grant an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the agreement between the ole vated roads. == Several theatres were inspected by Fire Department officials, == Policeman Fitzpatrick, who shot Officer Norton surrendered himself. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.88 cents .= Stocks were active, opening weak and declining;

later they recovered, and closed strong. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and generally cloudy weather, with occasional light rains. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 44°; lowest, 40°; average, 41°s°.

Italy, which has heretofore had a property qualification for the elective franchise, based upon the English system, has taken a step for ward and made the only test for suffrage the ability to read and write. This test will shut out a large part of her adult male population, but it is a fair and safe one-fair because any man who chooses can in a short time relieve himself from the disability of ignorance, and safe because the persons it will exclude from the ballot are those who are unfitted to use its privileges with good judgment.

How hard pressed the Navy is for vessels to perform necessary cruising service may be judged from the fact that it is taking a ooden hull, which has been on the stocks at the Brooklyn Yard for nearly twenty years, and preparing to launch and furnish it. The live-oak timbers are found to be sound, and

flag and be better than nothing to represent the United States in foreign waters.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of the prosecution in the Guiteau case to stretch the trial out to an unnecessary length. The weakness of the testimony for the defence, in support of the theory of insanity, was so palpable that there is no need of multiplying expert evidence to demolish it, much less of converting the court into a symposium for discussing the whole science of diseased and theories of alienists on the subject of the moral responsibility of the insane. That Guiteau was sane and responsible when he shot President Garfield is as well established already as it would be if a regiment of doctors were put on the witness-stand.

In view of the almost daily reports of unsafe buildings discovered by the inspectors, the question may well be asked whether legislation should not be adopted to compel the tenants of such structures to quit the premises as speedily as possible. A notice served upon them that they are in danger is not always effective. Many carelessly take the risks of an accident rather than be put to the trouble of moving, and in numerous cases the lessees carry on manufacturing and employ workpeople who have no voice in the matter, and would have no means of earning a living if they gave up their situations because of the condition of the building in which they labor. Because an employer is willing to endanger his own life pending tardy alterations and repairs of an unsafe building, he ought not to be allowed to keep those of his workmen and workwomen in constant peral.

The Virginians are a queer people. They adopt stringent laws against duelling, but when the laws are violated they all with one accord rise up and apologize for the offenders on the ground that they are gentlemen and members of the first families who should not be made to suffer for defending their honor. Among the penalties provided by the Virginia statutes for fighting a duel or sending a challenge is disability to hold a public office. In the excitement of the recent political campaign a number of high-toned gentlemen of both parties incurred that irksome penalty. As they all hold office, or expect to, something had to be done for their relief, so a bill has been passed removing the disability. The whole proceeding is farcical. If anybody deserves punishment for violating the law, it is the judges, Congressmen and editors who were aware of its provisions and knew of its importance to the welfare of civilized society. Yet these men are absolved from the penalties of a statute which some of them, no doubt, helped to make, and which all would see applied to any obscure offender without raising the slightest objection.

Prompt action has been taken by the State and Navy Departments to succor the survivors of the Jeannette with money and bring them home. The talk in Washington about sending a vessel to search for the missing crew is premature. The whole of the Siberian coast is a mass of ice by this time, and no relief expedition going by water would be able to get within a thousand miles of the place where the boats parted company before next June. All that can now be done is to urge the Russian Government to take measures by communication with the tribes east and west of the mouth of the Lena to learn whether the missing men have reached the shore. Perhaps a naval search expedition can wisely be dispatched in the spring, either by way of the North Cape or by Behring Strait, but the best dependence for the discovery of the castaways, if they are still alive, must be upon the Russians, who are very friendly toward the United States, and will delight in an opportunity to show their humanity and their liking for this | constituents, than to vote for the same changes country at the same time. Three routes are open for the return of Captain De Long and the tariff can be devised, however needful for the party which reached the Lena-eastward by sledges to a port on the Sea of Okhotsk, southwestward by sledges up the Lena to Irkutsk and thence across Siberia and Russia to St. Petersburg, or from Irkutsk down the Amoor by steamer to its mouth. The winter season is the most feasible for travelling in Siberia, and the Russian Government maintains communication by a system of sledge routes and stations which will be at the service of De Long's party as soon as they are able to travel. Perhaps they are already on their way either to the Okhotsk or to Irkutsk. If so, further news may shortly be expected from

## THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Keifer has performed the perplexing task of making up the House Committees with a fair degree of skill and judgment. He has no doubt disappointed a great many more members than he has satisfied; but this was unavoidable, for the desirable chairmanships are few in number and the ambitious men who fancied they had claims upon them were legion. A due regard to experience and ability seems to characterize most of the selections, and the geographical distribution of places, which is a point always kept in view, is not unfairly made. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, gets the Ways and Means Committee, upon which he has served as a member time out of mind, and where, for many years during the former period of Republican supremacy in the House, he sat next the head. This is a proper recognition of his long service and his constant interest in the welfare of American industries and at the same time a generous amnesty for the Greenback follies which took him out of the Republican party a few years ago and led him to advocate on the stump the election of a Democrat for Governor of Ohio.

The second best place, that of chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is with evident propriety given to Mr. Hiscock, whose prominence as a candidate for the Speakership and talents for practical legislative work merit this recognition. We notice with surprise, however, that another candidate for the Speakership, and one of much greater experience in the House, gets no chairmanship at all. We refer to Mr. Kasson, who, in view of his long and conspicuous Congressional service and of his recent career in a high diplomatic capacity, ought to have been appointed to the chairmanship of Foreign Relations. That he should be passed over in this way is the most singular thing about the whole committee list.

For the rest, Mr. Reed, of Maine, at the head of the Judiciary Committee, is a good man in the right place; Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, will make a safe chairman of Banking and Currency, and Mr. Harris, from the same State, who gets the Naval chairmanship, lives near enough to salt water to know that the country needs a Navy. General McCook, of New-York, who is put at the head of the Library Committee, might well have been given the more important Committee on Military Affairs. The Commerce chairmanship goes to Mr. Page, of California, which is perhaps well enough, for he lives out of the range of the log-rolling for Western river im-

would be built now, she will carry guns and a harbors on the Pacific coast for him to take a special interest in. We fail, however, to see the appropriateness of putting Mr. Orth, of Indiana, at the head of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, but perhaps the Speaker has information of his lively interest in this important subject which has not reached the public.

TARIFF INVESTIGATION. The selection of Mr. Kelley for chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means probably stops interference with the tariff for a year at eccentric brain action, and airing all the various least. With all his faults-and they are not few-Mr. Kelley has one shining virtue. He does not favor action upon economic or industrial questions without ample investigation. Unlike some other members, he knows enough of those subjects to be aware that they need careful and thorough examination, and that the country cannot afford to legislate blindfold where the prosperity of its most important industries is involved. It is much gained if Congress will appreciate this fact. The legislation which Mr. Kelley prefers may not be in all respects the wisest possible, but it is a great thing to have, as chairman of the most important committee of the House, a member who does not believe in legislating in the dark.

Two propositions for the investigation of the tariff question are pending. The Democratic plan, as formulated by Senator Garland, provides for a hasty inquiry by a Commission composed of three Senators, three Representatives and three civilians. A report must be made, according to this plan, before the present session of Congress adjourns. Members say, in justification of this scheme, that everybody knows all about the tariff already, that the votes of Senators and Representatives will not be changed by anything that can be discovered, and that the country needs speedy action. But it is not true that the country is impatient for a change of tariff. On the contrary, the prevailing opinion is that the existing laws work fairly well, and that no immediate change of laws is necessary. But is it true that members of Congress have nothing to learn on this difficult question? How many members are there, for example, who know the meaning of the provisions of the present tariff? Every word in that law may involve millions to somebody. How many members can tell whether an inrease or decrease in the duty on either of a thousand articles would help or hurt the industries of the country? If members do not know what the present law means, or what its effect is, how can they vote intelligently on a proposal to change the duties?

The law that we have is the result of twenty years of experience. Every line and every word in it has been tested. Though members of Congress may not know what it means, there are active business men who consider the import of each word, and the bearing of every Treasury decision as to each word. They know that the net result of it is prosperity. Each knows what is the net result of the law as to his especial business. Members of Congress cannot vote for any change without assuming a great responsibility, and they will not take that responsibility, if they are wise, without the utmost care and the fullest possible informa-

An investigation to end before the present ession of Congress ends would be a farce. The ablest expert in the country would not undertake to give positive advice as to each of a thousand articles subject to duty, within six nonths, if the inquiry is to be blocked at every stage by the political interests of members of Congress. Hence the proposal to commit the control of the investigation to members of Congress is not the best. Almost every member has some especial interest, which his constituents wish to have considered. It would be more easy for members themselves to vote for changes recommended by a Commission of experts, some of those changes being adverse to the present interests of active and influential without such support. But no modification of the protection of industries as a whole, that will not seem hurtful to some individuals. Congress ought to seek, first and most anxiously, full and accurate information as to the effect of proposed changes. It is more likely to get that information from a Commission of experts than from a Committee controlled by members of Congress.

## INSANITY AND DEPRAVITY.

It was remarked at the beginning of the Guiteau trial that one good result at least would come from it in the valuable contributions to the literature of medical jurisprudence which the testimony would afford. Even if no further expert testimony should be offered, the anticipation has been realized already to a considerable extent in the very clear and satisfactory definitions given on the stand by Dr. Fordyce Barker, of this city, with the distinctions to be drawn between the irresponsibility of genuine insanity and the perfect responsibility of the madness that acts upon a wicked and depraved impulse. It is worthy of note that this intelligent discrimination comes from a gentleman who is not a specialist in this particular department of practice, consequently not of the class ordinarily summoned as experts in such cases : and that, notwithstanding that fact, nothing has been said or written on the subject of homicidal mania heretofore that has called out such a universal expression of approval from members of both the medical and legal professions, as well as the laity. His testimony is everywhere commended for the clearness and conciseness of its statement and the plain common sense which made it intelligible to the simplest comprehension.

And it perhaps suggests that, after all, the practice of summoning as experts in cases of this character physicians who have been in charge of lunatic asylums, have had long experience and wide observation of the different forms and expressions of insanity, and are what may be called specialists, is not entirely free from objection. It is no new notion that constant contact and association with the insane, while it may sharpen the faculties and beget a certain keenness at detecting the symptoms of mental derangement, is also liable to engender in the physician himself an intellectual bias by which his judgment may be clouded. There is a tendency to suspect insanity where it does not exist; to confuse, as in this case, mental derangement with devilish depravity; and to account every man unbalanced who indulges in eccentricities. Dr. Spitzka, the only expert examined for the defence, illustrated this tendency the other day when he expressed his be lief with great frankness that as a rule about one man in five is insane. Unquestionably the experience and training of these gentlemen have furnished them with unusual qualificatious for detecting cases of shamming, and it is a noteworthy feature of the Guiteau trial that the physicians summoned as experts-some of whom were called by the defence-are practically agreed in the opinion that the prisoner is feigning.

The plea of insanity is notoriously the last resort of desperate criminals. No dodge is so

while the number of perfectly sane and responsible scoundrels who have escaped justice on the ground of insanity would, if it could be ascertained, be found to be astoundingly large. A case occurs to us at this moment as but a single illustration of the facility with which this plea has been used to defeat the ends of justice. In the year 1855, at New-Haven, Conn., Willard Clark, a young man whose sanity had never been in the slightest degree questioned, procured a pistol and deliberately snot and killed a rival named Wight, who had supplanted him in the affections of a young lady and married her. The killing was in cold blood, and done in presence of his victim's wife and family. To two or three persons who had access to him within a day or two after the shooting the murderer admitted that he committed the crime to get his revenge, and had paid a debt he owed. Later he began to talk incoherently about having a mission to kill Wight to save the young woman his wife from being ruined by him. This statement he repeated very much as the assassin Guiteau repeats his glib blasphemy about the pressure upon him to remove Garfield. It was found that he had passed through some unusual religious experience, had been unsettled by a previous love affair, and was sometimes absent-minded when spoken to. It appeared, too, that his father, who was a man of intemperate habits, had made extravagant statements when under the influence of liquor, and of course the insanity experts testified that he was not in his right

Upon this testimony, set before the jury with great eleverness by his counsel, he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was imprisoned as an insane convict subject to the order of the Court. Within a year or two the Court was petitioned to release him on the ground that he was no longer insane-had recovered his reason. He was not released, however, although the judge who presided at his trial believed him sane, and differed with the jury in believing him so at the commission of the crime. With no indication of insanity more than any other convict or keeper in the prison, he remained several years in the county jail, was afterward transferred to the State Prison, and finally to the Insane Hospital at Middletown, where he was comfortably provided for, with few restrictions upon his liberty, until his death about two years ago. Except that he had committed a brutal and cowardly crime there was not the slightest reason for thinking him insane. He was never suspected of it before the murder, nor did he ever show any sign of it after his acquittal except in so far as he continued to insist, as we believe he did to the day of his death, that it was his mission to kill Wight, and that he was justified in doing it. Scores of similar cases could no doubt be cited, but this is mentioned here because of its similarity to the Guiteau case in the respect of the pretence of "inspiration," which was evidently an afterthought in both cases. Juries are not now so easily imposed on by pleas of insanity as they were twenty-five years ago, and their liability to it will be still further diminished if Dr. Barker's sensible view of the subject is recognized as the rule in all cases. It is quite time the difference between irresponsible insanity and responsible depravity was defined and recognized.

#### THE CHILDREN AT OUR DOORS.

We wish to remind thus early in the week each reader of THE TEIBUNE who is making preparation for Christmas (and which of them s not?) of the appeals lately published by the Children's Aid Society, the various hospitals and other benevolent institutions in which children are especially benefited. It seems as if our charity and love should be more largely given on this day of the birth of the Divine Infant to the little ones than to any other class of needy suppliants. We all remember the beautiful German legend that on every Christmas morning the Saviour Himself in the disguise of a poor barefoot child comes to each warmth and comfort inside. Blessed is the home into which Christ enters with the cold and hungry child! And into that home from which the poor baby is driven away, no matter how rich or gay in its selfish enjoyment, the loving Elder Brother who came into the world that day to bless us all does not enter.

The legend is true. There is not one of us who in his secret heart does not acknowledge its truth. There is not one of us who, as he goes down street on Christmas morning leaving a full, plentiful home behind, and having lavished his money on costly gifts for people as wealthy as himself, when he looks down into the depths of misery below him, does not feel that his Christian rejoicing in the birthday of Jesus is a farce and a sham. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." If he chooses out some needy child or woman and ministers to their necessities with his own hands, he will best obey the law of his Lord and follow His example. But if he cannot or will not do that, let him give to some society, making sure that it is one through which the aid will reach the poor and not stick by the way in the hands of agents and officials. That is much better than for him not to give at all. We believe the Children's Aid Society to be one deserving of earnest and effectual help. Let our readers examine their work for themselves. They have six lodging-houses in which last year 14,442 boys and girls were sheltered who otherwise would have been left upon the streets or in worse haunts of vice. They have twenty-one day and twelve night schools, seaside homes and city missions for sick children. The money which you would spend for a basket of roses may send two homeless waifs out of the crowded city to country homes for life; the price of a ring or bit of china which you will give to somebody who does not need or value it may give a warm dinner to two hundred

children for a month. There are other institutions where the children are cared for in which you can spend your money with certainty that it is well bestowed. You can endow a bed in one of the children's hospitals or help to provide a Christmas feast in an asylum. You can send gifts or money to the Howard Mission, the Five Points House of Industry, the Wilson Mission, or any other of a score of excellent and deserving institutions where the children of the destitute are cared for, and you may be sure that your benevolence will bear good fruit. In any case, let one of your gifts on the coming Christmas Day make the poor frozen body of some baby warm and its heart glad, remembering Who it was that took a child and set it in the midst of us.

Lieutenant Hoogaard, who accompanied Norden skield in the Vega, is to be credited either with clair. voyant intuitions, or with preternatural sagacity. In the course of a paper recently read before the Royal Geographical Society, he expressed his deliberate conviction that the Jeannette had followed the Sibe rian coast westward until it had reached a point opposite the northernmost section of the continent. Accepting as true the rumors that, on September 13, a Valent had seen the smoke of a steamer opposite the mouth of the Lena, and that two bodies of Europeans had been found at the outlet of the Yenesei, he inferred that the vessel had either been crushed often or so successfully worked. The instances in the ice or, like the Tegethoff, had been imprisalthough the vessel is not such a craft as provement jobs, and there are only half a dozen are very, very rare of the conviction and our oned in some unknown coast north of Central Siba- as clear as the sen at noonday. In the temperation

ishment of an oftender who was really insane; ria. "If the Jeannette," said he, "were left far east of Cape Tsheljuskin it would have been more natural to go for the inhabited places at the Lena, and I am therefore of the opinion that her crew must have come ashore somewhere near." The Yakut could not have seen the smoke at that time, and the bedies found at the mouth of the Yenesei could not have been those of any of the Jeannette's company; but the conclusion, although based on false premises, proves to have been absolutely correct. The Danish lieutenant has lost the chance which he coveted of joining in the search for the Jeannette. An explorer who can reason so wonderfully well ought not to be allowed to brave the perils of the Arctic waters. He can make himself more useful by remaining at home and directing the movements of relief expeditions that may have to be organized for the recovery of those who are lost in the darkness of the Polar night.

Henry Stevens, an Englishman, offered eighteen nouths ago to sell to the United States Government for \$35,000 a valuable collection of manuscripts which had once been the property of Benjamin Frank lin. The proposition, being referred to the last Congress by Secretary Evarts, was not acted upon by the Library Committee. The sale of the collection in London has been postponed until January 1, in order that the Government may have another opportunity for considering the matter, so that imediate action must be taken or these literary relics of Franklin will be lost so far as Americans are oncerned. The collection seems to be one of real value, and the price is certainly trivial when the historical associations are borne in mind.

The President's career as a Civil Service Reformer be said to have closed

It is safe to predict that Postmaster-General James's scheme for a two-cent postage rate will not be brought to a successful conclusion under his immadinte successor.

Another devoted disciple of Stalwartism was apcointed by the President yesterday to be Superintendent of the Assay Office in this city. At the present rate of progress the whole minority wing of the party will be exhausted within three months, and i n then be said that not one of the immortal 306 is

When the Morrill Tariff bill gets before the Senate Voorhees will probably loose a fresh hurricane on the subject. He is not a Free Trader, he says, but he regards the present system as an "abomination." If he and Beck will get into a lively squabble over the matter the country will enjoy a first-class entertainment.

Jefferson Davis has given to a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer this statement in regard to General Johnston's charge that he had run away with two or three million dollars in specie belonging to the Confederacy: "I do not believe that General Johnston ever made a statement so absurdly false; and I am convinced that if any uch statement appears in print as having emanated from him, that General Johnston will promptly publish over his own signature a denial of ever having made so notoriously false a statement." General Johnston has published something which he calls a denial, but it consists chiefly of a com-plaint that he did not know that the man he was plaint that he did not know that the man he was talking to was an interviewer. He says many parts of the statement are incorrect, and that the inter-viewer made him say there were twenty wagon-lousis of specie when he said fifteen. Mr. Davis must admit that this is not what could be called a omprehensive denial.

Democratic zeal for repeal of the Arrears of Pensions swingle takes a queer form. Applications have already been made by Democratic Congressmen to have the provisions of the Act extended. This is on a line with Mr. Randall's plan of economical legislation. He always talks very loudly about reform and retrenchment, and then ness all his influence to work through jobs for ex-tracting money from the Treasury.

The Guiteau trial began again yesterday just where it left off, with Guiteau in good form as a versatile blackguard.

No more Congress till after the holidays. Let joy

Colonel Logan McKee, of Kentucky, was one of the " 306." After this statement it is perhaps needless to add that he has been in Washington and called on the President. He says his object was not to get an office for himself, but for nineteen or twenty friends of his in Kentucky. As chairman of the Kentucky delegation at Chicago, Colonel McKee east twenty of its twenty-four votes thirty-six times for Grant and a third term, and his mission would seem to indicate that every man of the twenty is looking for his reward. Colonel McKee says he was received very graciously by the Presi-dent, but returned to Kentucky immediately after-ward, as he saw no action would be taken till after eral Grant is going to spend a month with the President." Perhaps all the other members of the 306, still unprovided with office, will decide to spend a month with him too, and help make it pleasant for General Grant.

Guiteau was allowed to charge a medical expert, yesterday, with selling his testimony, and the judge offered no remonstrance.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MCCULLOUGH AS OTHELLO.

In his performance of Othello-which was seen, with deep interest and sincere admiration, by a large andience in the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night-Mr. McCullough gives a shining exemplification of the virtues of that English school of acting which, for English classical works, is the only school that can be regarded as right. His Othello is entirely noble and generous in mind, a whole-hearted, unaspicious friend and lover, a strong, true, wholeome, grand type of simple manliness. When deluded and betrayed this great, nature goes to pieces in a delirium that is not less pathetic than terrible; and, finally, recovering itself, somewhat-at least to the calmness of despair-this tortured and ruined creature drives upon slaughter and snicide as a solemn and inexorable necessity, and the fulfilment of fate. In expressing Othello's love for Desdemona the actor is absolutely and beautifully pure, and therein he signifies his exact knowledge of what this passion means to a man, when it is real. There is nothing here of either the goat or the monkey. In expressing Othello's jealousy ne is by turns mournful, terrible and agonized; and he becomes delirious; but he is never bestial. In Othello's murder of Desdemona he is, of course, fearful; but he makes the deed a sacrifice and not a hideous butchery. There is, accordingly, neither Inst nor horror in this portraval of Othello, but it blends a sacred passion with a most afflicting experience of grief, and it closes in the sublimity of pathos. To say this is to say that it is true to Shakespeare's conception.

The tone of its mechanism, furthermore, is poetic. Mr. McCallough's Othello does not speak blank verse as if it were prose, nor make postures against the parlor mantlepiece, nor smoke cigarettes with Iggo, nor in any way employ those expedients of insipid, filagree ornamentation peculiar to the pernicious trifling which is miscalled "natural" art. The execution, like the mood, is level with the exalted character of the subject and of Shakespeare's poetry, and the delivery of the text is powerful melodious, and delicate. An actor's greatness in Othello can, no doubt, be felt, if not measured, by the volume of emotion, of the right kinds, that he is able to pour into the poetic mould-the intensity of the love, the terror and distracted passion of the jealousy, the pathos of the death. Mr. McCullough's characteristic power is that of the heart. Wherever a flood of manly feeling, under the stress of aroused imagination, is exacted in tragedy, his nature responds with the ease of sincerity, always guided by the instinct of graceful art.

Through every portion of the work, last night, was visible the steady guidance of a clear and dominant intellectual purpose. There were no tricks of artifice, no misleading stops and starts, in the Senate scene, to confuse observation as to the state of Othello's mind, and suggest the incipient existence of doubt. The whole foreground of the personation had the serenity of spentaneous happiness. In the greeting at Cyprus there was only that faint tremer of spiritual apprehension, which, in a passionate heart, the fullness of joy itself creates. The solemn dismissal of Cassio, with all the sad suggestion of manly grief and regret that followed it, made Othello's grand and sweet nature

scene Mr. McCullough became more complex in treatment, yet finely concealed every trace of his method, and carried through this agonizing experience with the perfect semblance of life. The sadden, involuntary shrinking, at "Make me to see it," may be remembered as one among innumerable delicate beauties of his art that adorned this scene with an almost dazzling excess of beauty. As the scene went on, and the three great speeches which are at once its glory and its peril fell at due intervals from his lips-(the Farewell, the Imprecation on Iago, and the Oath that brings an ocean's volume to denote its immensity)-the spiritual stature of the actor seemed to dilate, the deep 'and tender voice to grow wilder and more fraught with anguish, the very foundations of the agonized heart to rock and sway under an overwhelming flood of passion. Each of these speeches was spoken in a perfect and very romarkable accord with its peculiar and distinctive character and purpose; yet each surpassed its predecessor; and, through all, the tragic embodiment steadily grew more massive and thrilling, till it towered at last into an Hercutean imaze of misery and terror. The house was greatly affected. At one point, indeed, its feelings broke forth in a storm of applanse, so loud and so long continued that the action had to halt, and the Moor and lago to keep the picture, till this tumult died away. Mr. McCullough has done himself brilliant honor by this performance; and it is no creation of chance; it is a personation that will endure and may safely challenge the sternest judgment of the age. In person, voice, feeling, style, and professional education, Mr. McCullough is an actor most exceptionally littled for Othello, and as long as he remains to us the part will have an entirely fit representative, and the best traditions of the stage, as to this character, be preserved.

Mr. John A. Lane gave an admirable performance grow wilder and more fraught with anguish, the

served.

Mr. John A. Lane gave an admirable performance of laye, aside from some lack of weight and some excess of gesture in the soliloques. The full cust is

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0	Othello Mr. John McCullough Iago Mr. John A. Lane Cassio Mr. Frank Lane	
	Duke of Venice Mr. J. H. Stewell Brabantio M. H. A. Lancton Rollerigo Mr. Frank Little	
	Montano Mr. H. C. Barton Louovico Mr. H. T. Chaniras Gratiano Mr. Charles Klider Antonio Mr. George Grinth	
	Julio Mr. it.s. Harris Desdemona Miss Eate Forsytho Emilia Mrs. Augusta Foster	

ITALIAN OPERA-LES HUGUENOTS. After a performance like that of last night at

the Academy of Music Mr. Maplesou's patrons have reason to deplore that the engagement of Mile. Rossini and the production of "Les Huguenots" were postponed till so late in the senson. All things considered, the representation was the best that the company has this year placed to its credit. This ought to be high praise, and it would be if there had not until recently been so deplorable a weakness in Mr. Manleson's principal women singers: this fact compels, in order that justice be done, that we should say also that the performance was one that can be accounted brilliant in most of its features. Excepting Madame Hauk the best members of the troupe were in the cast, Mlle, Rossini as Valentino, Mlle, Lauri as Urban, Mlle, Juch as Marquerite de Valois, Signor Campanini as Raoul, Signor Galassi as Saint Bris, Sign or del Puente as Nevers, and Signor Novara as Marcel. Orchestra and chorus and all these principals were alive to the importance of the occasion, and there was in no respect the sloven and perfunctory style of work which has often detracted from a representation that ought to have been wholly satisfactory. The public showed its appreciation of the change from the stereotyped repertory by sending an audience that filled all the chairs and left several hundred men to stand. It was a warm and impressible audience, moreover, and several times it threatened an explosion of enthusiasm in the midst of the exciting singing and acting. Meyerbeer's opera was given without the last act,

the outcome of all the plotting and counterplotting

being left to the imagination of the audience. The effect might not have been so unsatisfactory had not Mile. Ressin and Signor Campanini given the closing part of the third act with a passionate fire that started a blaze in the audience and sent it home with a consuming desire to witness the termination of the tragedy. Ot all daring liberties taken with operatic texts and music, this seems the most daring: to let us witness the plottings of the St. Bartholomew conspirators, hear the passionate confessions of love from Valentino and Raoul, followed by his struggle between love and duty, and then see him leap out of the window into the midst of the massacre, and be left to burst in ignorance as to how it all ended or fill out the story from memory. But economy of time and possibly a desire to spare the people the spectacle once wittily described as a each other by and Protestants to the accompaniment of a Jew's music, led to this last night. Mile. Rossini's success was a genuine surprise, for which even her good work in "Aida" left us unpreprepared. Like Signor Campanini she began the opera tamely, preserving voice and energy against the great scenes of the second and third acts. Then she threw all her soul into the work; her voice grew strong; her declamation instinct with life and passionate feeling, her gestures, daring and expressive. A dramatic fervor seized her, and soon she was all aglow with an excitement which seemed to be almost uncontrollable. The result was electrifying, and here-after Mile. Rossini's Valentino will be the standard from which her other impersonations will be judged, instead of her Aids as heretofore. Mile, Juch sang with pretty ari, as heretofore. Mile. Juch sang with pretty art, though without sufficient animation. Signor Campanini has been in better voice than he was last night, but it is a question whether he ever succeeded better in developing a dramatic climax by a union of his admirable qualities as an actor and singer than he did in the closing scene last night. He sent many people home with the blood flushing their controllers in their injuresting.

## THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

The promised appearance here of Mrs. Hackett, in the character of Lady Macbeth, will be made this evening at the Academy of Music. Mr. Barton Hill is to enact Macbeth, Mr. Edwin F. Thorac Macduff, Mr. George Browne the First Witch, and Mr. James Dunn Hecate. The cast is good.

Messrs. Robson and Crane are this week acting at Haverly's Theatre, in the farce of "Sharps and Flats," by Messrs. C. M. Greene and S. Thompson. They will be succeeded there on the 26th inst. by Messrs. Louis Aldrich and C. T. Parsloe, in Mr. Bartley Campbell's drama of "My Partner."

The Vokes Family has been received with much sati-faction at Booth's Theatre. There is no need of particular description of a merry-making so well known as their performance of "The Belles of the Kitchen." The reader is sufficiently enlightened on this subject when apprised that there is an opportunity at hand of enjoying the sport provided by this agreeable company.

The 100th consecutive performance of "Patience," at the Standard Theatre, will occur on the 29th inst., and will be signalized by more of the prize-candy style of advertising; that is to say. 'a souvenir" will be given to each person who buys a ticket. When, oh when, will this fancy soap and chromo craze, which has invaded the theatres of New-York, come to its much desired end?

PERSONAL.

Secretary Polger intends to spend Christmas at his nome in Geneva.

Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, is mentioned as ne of the owners of a rich gold mine in the Blue

Moses Hopkins, brother of the late Mark Hopkins has just given a bond of \$13,000,000 as administrator of his brother's estate. Ching Tsao Ju, the new Chinese Minister, is a

clever diplomat and scholar, about fifty-four years old. He is a man of great wealth. Justice Horace Gray, when a student at Harvard, was especially fond of natural history; he was a devoted student of entomology.

Mr. Augustus Hoppin's delightful pen and happy pencil put into black and white the quaint "Recollections of Anton House," which have been so praised of late.

General Charles Hamlin, son of the American Minister to Spain, is mentioned as a possible occupant of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Fox, of Portland.

Mr. Whittier lately wrote a pleasant letter to the

blind inmates of the Perkins Institute, who cala-